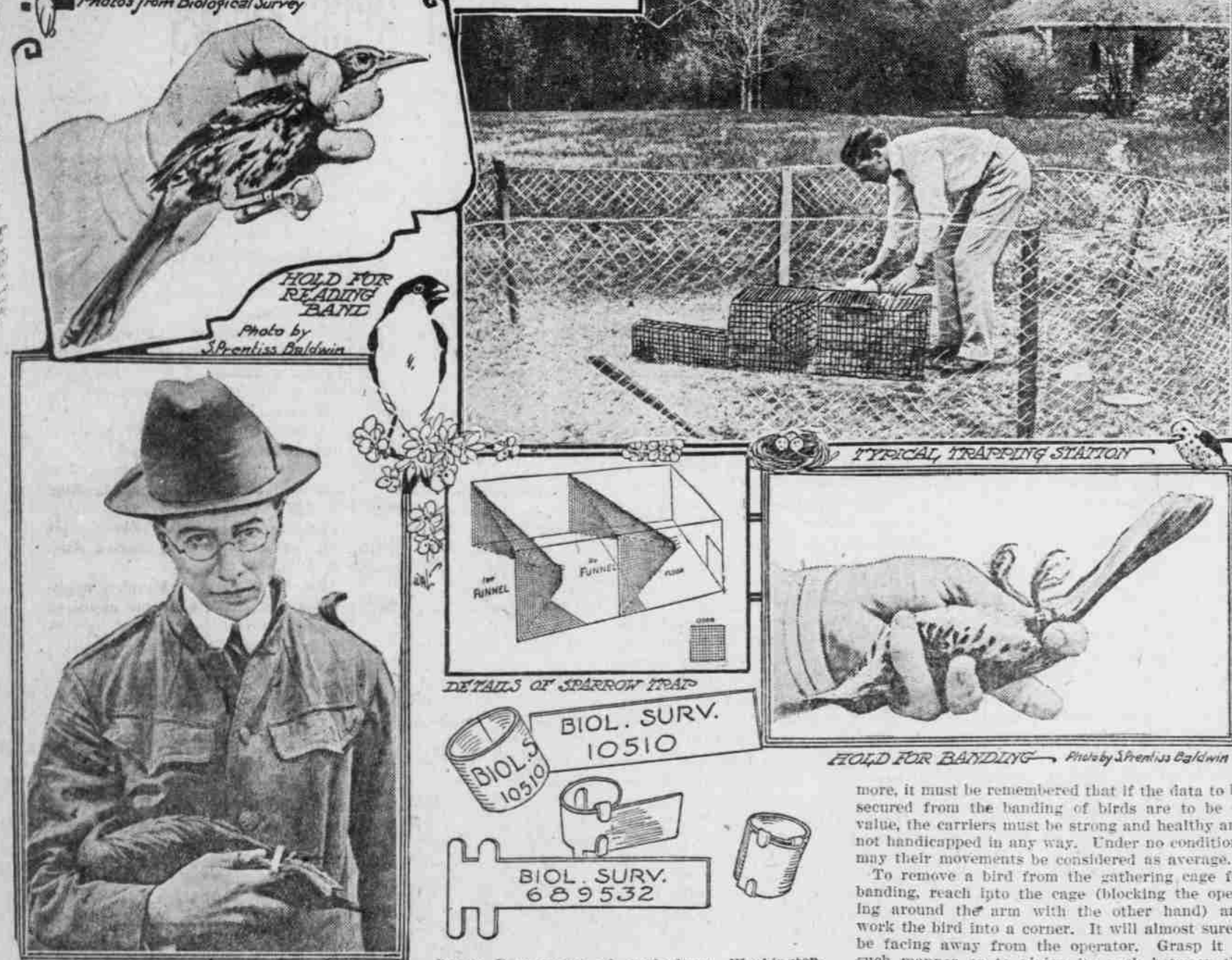


Bird-Banding for Uncle Sam



State Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

With the establishment of a well-connected chain of trapping stations throughout the United States and Canada, regular "returns" are confidently expected through reports of retrapping birds that were banded at the original and other stations. Data thus afforded are already indicating the exact line of migration of individual birds, the speed of travel, and innumerable items of interest, many of which have a direct bearing upon the study of life histories. A lively interest attaches to the work in that each operator of a station is in a continual state of anticipation through the knowledge that birds banded at other stations may at any time be registered at his own traps.

The bands issued by the biological survey are of two types, a split-ring band (sized 1 to 6, inclusive) for small birds, including those of the size of crows, small owls, and herons; and a flat-strip band that is adjustable for all larger birds. For general land bird trapping, the government sparrow trap has been found the most satisfactory. Other traps (there are several that may be purchased in the open market) may also give satisfaction, but there is a distinct advantage in having a standard type that birds may come to recognize as a source of food, and for this reason it is recommended that this trap be used.

The circular contains specifications sufficient to enable anyone with moderate skill in the use of tools (tin snips, pliers, file, and hammer) to construct the "government" sparrow trap in a few hours and at a nominal cost.

Problems that can be solved by bird banding include these:

How fast do the individuals of any species travel on their periodic migrations; that is, how many miles per day will any one bird average during these journeys and what is the total time consumed in a trip?

Does any one flock continue in the van or is the advance made by successive flocks passing one over the other in alternate periods of rest and flight?

Do individuals of any species always follow the same route, and is it identical for both spring and fall flights?

Do migrating birds make the same stop-overs every year, or do they vary?

How long do birds remain in one locality during the migration, the breeding, or the winter seasons?

What is the relation between the breeding and the wintering grounds of individuals; that is, do those birds that breed farthest north winter farthest south, thus jumping over those that occupy the intermediate zone, or do they merely replace the latter individuals as winter residents?

Do birds adopt the same nesting area, nest site, and winter quarters during successive seasons?

For how many broods will one pair remain mated, and which bird, if not both, is attracted next year to the old nesting site?

To what extent do males of a species assist in incubation and brooding?

How far from their nests do birds forage for food, and after the young have left the nest, will the parent birds bring them to the feeding and trapping station?

To what region do the birds go, particularly the young, that do not return to the vicinity of their original nests?

How long do birds live?

For the solution of these and related problems, it is important that the traps always be set on the original site, for birds already have returned to the same traps through four or five consecutive seasons. Many "returns" will, in the course of time, afford answers to the important problems here presented.

In handling small birds the utmost care must be exercised. It is of vital importance that they be so handled that they may be liberated in perfect condition. Almost without exception they are highly nervous, and a quick pressure by the operator following some spasmodic struggle of the bird may kill it instantly or so seriously injure it as to make its destruction necessary. Further-

ODDS AND ENDS

What no one excuses is a cordial invitation that isn't meant.

Some people are unable to distinguish between flattery and praise.

Some people are cross in a humorous way, that, after all, has its charm.

It's a poor lawyer who can't construe a law in more ways than one.

Consistency is a jewel that is missing from the diadem of many an earthly angel.

No man is ever totally "city-broke."

He always has impulse to break away.

If a man thinks that he can outwit a widow he is entitled to another trial.

To hear some of the things said behind one's back would only confirm one in his conceit.

Probably more men ought to get desperate; then more things that are important would get done.

It isn't working for a living that hurts the average man, but the kind of living he gets for his work.

All men do not wish to go to heaven next and don't tell about it.

The history of window glass making has no authentic beginning.

Don't go about talking unless you know what you are talking about.

Some men manage to make both ends meet by leaving the middle empty.

Smiles cost less than electric lights, and they make the home brighter.

The custom of hanging bells on the necks of cattle originated among the ancient Romans.

Be wary of a meek man or a meek wife; it's the unexpected that happens.

Man is made of dust—or at least some wives think their husbands are.

A girl with a swanlike neck may be all right in a novel, but she shows up poorly in real life.

Truth would be frightened to death if it happened to encounter some people in a dark alley.

The custom house at Yorktown, Va., erected in 1715, is believed to be the oldest in America.

How we all hate a quitter! He always stops just before we get a chance to bump him.

GATHERED SMILES

For Choice.

Nell—"Mamie, you look downhearted." Mamie—"Yes; I wish I were dead, or married. Preferably the latter."

An Irish Suggestion.

"Say, Pat, what time is it?"

"Oh, damn! Let's guess at it as the wan that's furthest off can go out an' look."

Due Warning.

Flubbed—"The doctor says I was run down." Brown—"Then it's time for you to wind up your affairs."

No End to Them.

"A man can live down a mistake."

"Trouble is at bridge, I make 'em faster than I can live 'em down."

Disqualified.

North—"Didn't the Dr. Wilts have enough money to break into high society?"

West—"Yes, but they worked for it."

And in These Times!

The Boss—"Have you a large family to support?" The Boob—"Oh, no! Just my wife and six children."

Married Life.

"Do you share your husband's sorrows?"

"Yes; he blames me for everything."

Or Both.

"What relation does the stork bear to matrimony?"

"Either a son or a daughter."

Way It Works.

"What is meant by senatorial courtesy?"

"It'll listen to my speeches if you'll listen to mine."

Picks on the Neighbors.

North—"Dobbs has been disappointed in love." West—"I wondered why he took to the saxophone."

Feminine Intuition.

"Sorry to be so late, my dear. Fair is, a friend asked me to stop in and take hot luck with him."

"Well, who won the pot?"

BOY SCOUTS

(Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.)

THEIR BEST NOW AND ALWAYS

Dean Mann of Cornell says:

"When the boys of today shall have become grown men, the time will have arrived when this nation will be feeling acutely the inevitable shortage of timber for our imperative needs, unless in the meantime a new attitude and a new program for the protection of our disappearing timber supply shall have been initiated. The boy scouts of today may well exert their full effort and influence in helping to assure an adequate wood supply against the time when they will man the nation. A first and fundamental step is education—understanding the problem and the way out and helping other persons to understand it. Let the boy scouts use every means toward this end. It is doubly necessary now that we are again at the beginning of the camping season and the dry periods.

"The boy scouts have high ideals for national service. They know how to quicken public thought and action. I hope they will do their best now and always in this matter of forest protection and development, which is so intimately bound up with our future well-being as a nation."

THE BOY SCOUT "ON DUTY."



How the Bright Lads Serve in Directing Convention Visitors and Other Give Aids.

SCOUTS' BIGGEST ENROLLMENT.

June, 1921, showed the biggest enrollment of scouts in the history of the movement, a fact which ought to be a matter of pride and congratulation to all concerned. The more boys that come under the influence of scouting, the healthier, happier, finer will be the boyhood of America be, the greater the promise of its future. It is not meaningless chance that makes us hear on every side that boy scouts are in the police courts, that boy scouts are in the honor rolls of our schools, that boy scouts are performing rings true to its aims. It is not only claims to fit boys for manhood but it does it, so why shouldn't we be proud that the Boy Scouts of America numbers an active membership of over 400,000. Why shouldn't we salute and pay all honor to the scoutmaster, the volunteer leader of boyhood under a great banner to a great goal? Why shouldn't we say to them and each other: "Come on, let's make it 500,000 by Christmas?"

RULES FOR BOY SCOUTS.

1. Do not start a forest fire.
2. Tell all your companions about the damage which forest fires do.
3. Report all forest fires to the nearest forest officer.
4. Learn how to fight forest fires, and take a hand in putting them out.
5. Plant forest trees in vacant corners, waste places, abandoned fields, on barren mountain slopes and other uncultivated land.
6. Destroy insects which injure and destroy forest trees.
7. Destroy rats, blights, and other fungous foes of the forest.
8. Help clean up the forest by using the dead wood found lying on the forest floor.
9. Cut out only undesirable trees and guard the more valuable ones.—Boy Scouts' First Book of Forestry.—Illick.

SOME BOY SCOUT GOOD TURNS.

Sioux City boy scouts turned out to the number of 1,000 to make a house-to-house canvass for clothing to aid the stricken people of Armenia.

Pittsburgh boy scouts gathered wild flowers all the spring and distributed them, made into attractive bouquets, throughout the hospitals of the city.

Tulsa, Okla., carried on a "spring offensive" against the bagworm, and collected nearly a ton of glass, sharp pieces of metal and other debris from roads in the interests of the safety.

Aurora (Ill.) scouts act as ushers and check cards at their churches Sunday evening while in Stillman Valley, in the same state, scouts take care of the community recreation hall and raise and lower the community flag in the village square.

Scouts in Paducah, Ky., cleaned up vacant lots, cleaned streets, assisted police in street traffic and served as messengers and orderlies at a two-day horticulturist convention. They also assisted firemen and cleaned up a greenhouse after a hailstorm had broken \$5,000 worth of glass.

Arrangements are being made for scouts to co-operate actively in San Jose, Cal., with the Wild Flower Conservation league to work for the preservation of wild flowers which are being vanquished and in some cases exterminated by careless persons. Similar work is being done in the East, under the auspices of the Wild Flower Preservation society, which is forming chapters all over the country. This is a cause in which scouts are, and should be vitally interested.

IMPORTANT NEED FOR MORE TREES

Three-Fifths of Primeval Forests Have Been Cut Away, Says Forester Greeley.

SUPPLY OF WOOD NECESSARY

Despite Fact That Many Substitutes Have Been Devised Demand for Timber Continues to Grow—Much Land Is Idle.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Timber depletion has now reached a point in this country where three-fifths of the primeval forests are gone and where 61 per cent of the timber that is left is west of the Great Plains. Col. W. B. Greeley, chief forester, forest service of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, recently told the members of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

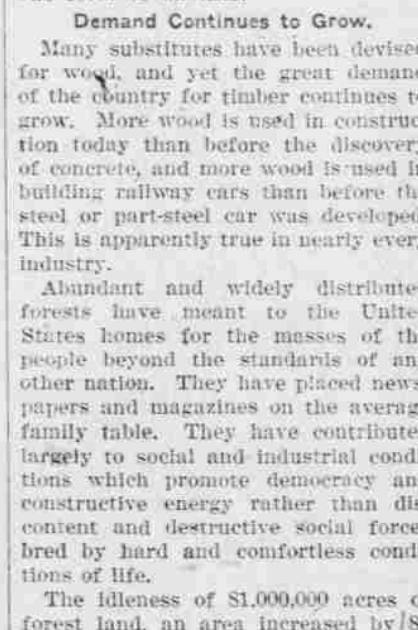
Liberal use of American forests was a necessary part of the commercial growth of this nation, Colonel Greeley believes, but reforestation should have been practiced, if not from the start, at least in later years. There is an abundant area of forest land in this country to support all industries, and a liberal supply of wood is most necessary to the people of this country. It was thought that, like the European countries, we would use, when our civilization was older, but one-third or one-half as much wood per capita as we did in the early days. But this rule does not affect the American people. The older the states and communities in this country grow the more timber they seem to require in one form or another.

Demand Continues to Grow.

Many substitutes have been devised for wood, and yet the great demand of the country for timber continues to grow. More wood is used in construction today than before the discovery of concrete, and more wood is used in building railway cars than before the steel or part-steel car was developed. This is apparently true in nearly every industry.

Abundant and widely distributed forests have meant to the United States homes for the masses of the people beyond the standards of any other nation. They have placed newspapers and magazines on the average family table. They have contributed largely to social and industrial conditions which promote democracy and constructive energy rather than discontent and destructive social forces bred by hard and comfortless conditions of life.

The ill-effects of \$1,000,000 acres of forest land, an area increased by 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 acres annually, destructive logging, and still more destructive forest fires are the factors at work to increase the timber shortage. Land enough if kept growing trees. The exhaustion of American timber.



Hill Land Orchard Near Lynchburg, Va.

HENS IN GOOSEBERRY PATCH

Fowls Will Do Much Toward Clearing Out Fruit-Worm From Under Trash in Garden.

One gooseberry insect we have with us that isn't easy to control is the fruit worm. It doesn't often become a serious pest but occasionally it has been known to take a whole crop. The worm eats into the partly grown berries and feeds on the pulp. Hand-picking is still the method used to hold this worm in check. Poultry ought to be turned into the gooseberry patch after the fruit is picked, as the hens will do a lot toward clearing the worms from under the trash. Poultry and fruit are a good combination when run right.

LIVE STOCK FLY REPELLENT

Care Should Be Exercised to Prevent Getting Mixture Too Strong, Causing Hair Shedding.

When making a repellent to put on the live stock to keep the flies away, care should be taken to prevent getting too strong a mixture. It may cause shedding of the hair. The following mixture has been found by the United States Department of Agriculture to give good results for a short time where applied lightly but thoroughly: One gallon of fish oil, two ounces of oil of pine tar, two ounces of oil of pennyroyal and one-half pint of kerosene. The horses and milk cows will appreciate some preparation.

ROTATION URGED IN GARDEN

Disease Spores and Insects Attack Crops Where Same Vegetables Are Planted.

The same kind of vegetables should not be grown twice in succession in the same part of the garden, if this can be avoided. If a radically different kind is grown disease spores and insects, though present in the soil, are not liable to attack the second crop.

RAISING FOWLS ON INSECTS

Good Plan for Farmers in Grasshopper-Infested Regions to Use Turkeys and Guinea.

Turkeys and guinea fowl are voracious insect eaters. Would it not be a good plan for farmers in the grasshopper-infested areas of the West to buy, rent or import all the birds of these breeds they possibly can, instead of poisoning the bugs?

CELESTIAL INJURED IN TRANSIT

Damage Caused by Loading Too High in Cars and Thus Preventing Ventilation.

Celery is injured in transit because it is loaded too high in the cars to permit proper air circulation and rapid cooling, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Smaller crates or less of them in the load would help to insure rapid cooling.

Rich Soil for Garden.

Soil in the garden should be rich and well supplied with humus. Stable manure is best for the garden, for it furnishes both plant food and humus.

Dual Purpose Legume.

The soy bean is the dual-purpose member of the legumes, an annual used as a green manure, silage, hay, seed and pasture crop.

Value of Soy Bean Hay.

In feeding trials, soy bean hay is equal to alfalfa.

DIFFERENT WAYS FOR GIRL TO MAKE MONEY

Poultry, Dairy or Garden Are Good Suggestions.

Parents Should Encourage Young Woman to Establish Herself as Semi-Independent Member of the Farm Family.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When a city girl feels the need of money—her own money, to pay for the things girls imagine they must have these days—she goes to work in an office, a store, or a factory, according to her education and opportunity. In the country a girl, with much the same longings for nice things and "good times," looks to the poultry yard, the milk house, or the garden for her spending money. If her parents are the right kind, if they are intelligent enough to help her and encourage her in her work, she will soon establish herself as a semi-independent member of the family. If, as often happens, the parents are not disposed to have such goings-on, and there is no home-demonstration agent, no girls' club, no extension work of any kind in the community, the country girl goes to the city and the farming regions have lost one more potential home and family.

Preparing Vegetables for City Market.

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No Doubt Exists in the Minds of Men and Women of Large Experience in the extension work carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with state agricultural colleges that the economic appeal is the entering influence needed in setting their clubs or bureaus started in rural sections. Once the young people have learned a way to earn money the desire for the things it will buy asserts itself, and home betterments and improved living conditions follow naturally.

Down in Arkansas a girls' canning club started a contest to determine which of the members could produce the most tomatoes at the least expense, and with the lowest percentage of waste. Annet Sargo, on the Mount Valley route, near Hot Springs, grew 3,140 pounds of tomatoes on one acre of six acres, at a cost of \$31.40 and net returns of \$100. With the same expense her sister, Fannie, grew 3,020 pounds and had a net return of \$107.89. Ada Rossmund grew 2,803 pounds, costing \$27.42, with a net return of \$70.92, and Ruby Waddell, at Bonenville, had 3,070 pounds, costing \$20.41, with net returns of \$68.

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"I wouldn't care to," said King. "A silken cushion wouldn't be of much use to me."

"I am treated more wonderfully than a royal person would be treated. Royal people have to work and study and think."

"But I don't have to do any of those things. I am treated more royally than a royal person, as I said."

"I can be cranky and no one minds. I can bark a harsh little note and they'll put up with me. I can interrupt a tea party and ask for cream and I will be given cream."

"I can jump about the people who sit at the dining-room table and I can feed them morsels miserably unless they feed me when I want to be fed."

"I sit in the motorcar and go for rides and I see visitors come and go and I look at them with a haughty look and I say to them in my barking voice: 'You're not treated as well as I'm treated. You don't get the things I got. You don't have the fuss made over you I have made over me.'"

"If you were rude to your hostess and to your host, who are my master and mistress, you wouldn't be asked again, but I am allowed to live here all the time and as much more every day, and yet I'm rude to them."

"Gracious, yes, I snap at them when I'm cross. They may even be patting me and I snap at them. They don't tell me I can't come again. They give me cream the very next time I want it just the same as always."

"Ah yes, Fluff-Fluff leads a more royal life than royalty."

"You needn't bother to tell me why you're cranky," said King, the bull. "For I can see, and you'd better not back home now for I'm very angry, and an angry bull is a pretty wild creature."

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MAR GRAHAM BONNER

BULL AND DOG.

"I'm a very superior Pomeranian dog," said the small black dog. "I'm a great big superior bull," said the bull.

"Ah, Bull," said the Pomeranian dog, whose name was Fluff-Fluff, "you may be very big and you may be very superior, but you are not as fine as I am."

"How do you happen to be so near the field?" asked the bull. "I suppose you wouldn't dare come too near. You'd be afraid I'd chase you."

"Bee-vo-vo-vo," said Fluff-Fluff. "I'm not afraid of you. Haven't I been barking at you to show you I wasn't afraid of you?"

"That doesn't show me anything," said the bull. "You wouldn't care to come too near me and you know it. Barking doesn't show that you're so brave. It doesn't show that at all. You're really got a very cross and unpleasant little bark. Why are you such a cranky sort, Fluff-Fluff?"

Fluff-Fluff barked angrily at the bull and jumped about on his hind legs and showed his little teeth and made up a very cross face.

"Now, now, Fluff-Fluff," said the bull, "you can't pretend to be so brave because I know you aren't. I know you're cranky, I know that."

"Toll me why you are so cranky, Fluff-Fluff, tell me why."

"Ah, you're interested in hearing about me," said Fluff-Fluff. "All creatures admire me, and even you, Bull, admire me."

"You're very big but you can't help seeing that little Fluff-Fluff is superior."

"I don't see that at all," said the bull. "Do you know what my name is?"

"I don't," said Fluff-Fluff.

"What's your name is King. That shows what folks think of me. They were the ones who named me King. My family name is Bull, but the people who own me call me King."

"That is because I am so big and strong and brave and splendid. I'm like a king in the animal world."

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"But I don't have to do any of those things. I am treated more royally than a royal person, as I said."

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"If you were rude to your hostess and to your host, who are my master and mistress, you wouldn't be asked again, but I am allowed to live here all the time and as much more every day, and yet I'm rude to them."

"Gracious, yes, I snap at them when I'm cross. They may even be patting me and I snap at them. They don't tell me I can't come again. They give me cream the very next time I want it just the same as always."

"Ah yes, Fluff-Fluff leads a more royal life than royalty."

"You needn't bother to tell me why you're cranky," said King, the bull. "For I can see, and you'd better not back home now for I'm very angry, and an angry bull is a pretty wild creature."

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"I sit in the motorcar and go for rides and I see visitors come and go and I look at them with a haughty look and I say to them in my barking voice: 'You're not treated as well as I'm treated. You don't get the things I got. You don't have the fuss made over you I have made over me.'"

"If you were rude to your hostess and to your host, who are my master and mistress, you wouldn't be asked again, but I am allowed to live here all the time and as much more every day, and yet I'm rude to them."

"Gracious, yes, I snap at them when I'm cross. They may even be patting me and I snap at them. They don't tell me I can't come again. They give me cream the very next time I want it just the same as always."

"Ah yes, Fluff-Fluff leads a more royal life than royalty."

"You needn't bother to tell me why you're cranky," said King, the bull. "For I can see, and you'd better not back home now for I'm very angry, and an angry bull is a pretty wild creature."

"That is because I am so big and strong and brave and splendid. I'm like a king in the animal world."

"You may be a king," said Fluff-Fluff. "In the animal world, and you may be called a king, but you aren't treated like a king and I am."

"You don't lie upon a silken cushion when you go to bed at night, nor when you take a nap in the daytime."

"I wouldn't care to," said King. "A silken cushion wouldn't be of much use to me."

"I am treated more wonderfully than a royal person would be treated. Royal people have to work and study and think."

"But I don't have to do any of those things. I am treated more royally than a royal person, as I said."

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